Services of the second of the contract of the returing Administration, only to assume an attitude of hostility to that which was coming in; as lead ers of the Opposition press, to collect the scattered fragments of the party, to commence the work of feorganization, to announce their determined hostility to the present Chief Magistrate before he had even entered upon the discharge of duties which the people had entrusted to his care, and already, in advance, unheard, untried, nay, even while they are yet unknown, to fulminate their sentence of condemnation on the forthcoming measures of his Administration. In this state of things, excluding all retrospect for any purposes of crimination—passing by every suggestion of moral unfitness—giving to these incumbents full credit for sincerity and honesty of intention in the political opinions which they entertain, and the means which they have adopted to advance them—looking merely to our political relation with them—to our political duties to the country and to ourselves—to our and to their views of the public interest, which are not merely discordant, but antagonist to each other—looking to the manner in which that relation has been forced upon us by a publicity avowed exercise of mere power, in disregard and defiance of remonstrance and of protest—it is the very error of the moon to suppose that this relation can be permitted to stand. Such a course would be suicidal. It would manifest an infection of the American People, ay; even of our political opinions, and actively participating in the political opinions, and actively participating in the political opinions, and actively participating in the prity warfare of which the Globe is the index and the champion, should, for the sake of the emoluments of this office, desire, nay, that he should consent to be common league is near 3 English.

The Pench common league is near 3 English.

The English marine league is 3 English miles.—Congregationalise.

lam right glad to have Mr. Van Buren back; and I now can unite, for the first time in twelve years, with the other party in rejoicing for the same political result.

Various suggestions are urged to deter us from the performance of this imperious duty to the country, and toourselves. We are admonished to beware of awakening the sympathies of the People, by an attack up on the freedom of the press. Sir. the admonition is kind, but whence comes it, and where was the freeling which dictated it, when, in rapid succession, the public printers of the Union were dismissed by the last or preceding Administration 1 Still the argument is gravely urged, and the constitutional guaranty of the freedom of the press is appealed to for the protection of the press is appealed to for the protection of these incumbents. In a recent discussion within this Hall, on a bill to prevent the interference of officeholders in elections, I heard with surprise the annual discussions with the state of the sea in the sea of the sea in the sea of the

solute perversion of terms, a solecism in the strictes' sense of that term. The constitutional right of an office-holder, as such, to the freedom of speech and of the press, is something of which I can form no conception. I know of no constitutional right which belongs to an office-holder as an office-holder, save those which are derived from the provisions of the Constitutions in relation to the office which he holds. In these the freedom of speech and that of the press are not included. These belong to him as a citizen, and in that character only are guarantied to him by the Constitution. If the necessary and proper discharge of his official duties interfere with the enjoyment of his rights as a citizen, why, he voluntarily parts with them for the time, in consideration of the combaments or other benefits of his official station. Every man who accepts office surrenders while he holds it to the extent necessary to the faithful performance of his duties, his individual freedom of action. He surrenders his time, his talents, his right to locomotion at will; in fine, his right to do whatever the law fordols in relation to the office which he holds. Your statute book is full of such inhibitions, all conflicting with the right of the office-holder as an individual citizen, but still binding upon him as an officer. He submits to the restrants which they impose in consideration of the benefit which he derives from his office. When these restraints become burdensome, and his office does not afford an equivalent, he casts them from him, by reasuming the station, and with it the rights of a private citizen. The apprehension that the removal of these officers of the Senate can by any force of ingenuity be made to appear to be an affack upon the freedom of the press, does not, therefore, move me. I acknowledge and reverence this great constitutional privilege. It is an agent of vast, almost unlimited power, whether its energies be exerted for evil or for good. I feel and deplore its licentiousness. Who does not? I know th

pointest opanions, and actively participating in the party warfare of which the Glože is the index and the champion, should, for the sake of the emoluments of this office, desire, nay, that he should consent to be placed in this relation to the Senate of the United States as this body is now constituted, in a situation in which he would be constantly liable to suspicion, and often tempted to do that which might justly expose him to it, does indeed excite my special wonder. However this may be, I will not enter into these bonds. The sound, practical good sense of the American People will demand that we should abjure them I exclude every personal consideration, all reminiscences of past virulence and abuse, of which I know little, and do not desire to know more. I stand upon the ground of our political relations and our political duties. Looking to these, and to these only, I say this union is unfit; the parties cannot harmonize; the public business will be impeded by their discord; we must be divorced, sir—extemplo et a rinculo.

march 30-11

LATEST FROM FLORIDA A NEW DISCOVERY IN NATURAL HISTORY.

and propels itself forward by a broad tail.

Major Childs has been out on an unsuccessful secut so far as concerns captures, having merely taken a child of three years old, which in the hurry of escaping was left at one of the Indian camps.

From the St. Augustine News 19th inst.

The Florida Indians now remaining, which can be estimated (we have no correct data) at 3,000, may be classed into Seminoles, Mickasukies, Tallahassees, and Creeks, (other denominations being merged into these) who are prevented from quarrelling among themselves by their greater quarrel with the whites; though it is quite probable that existing jealousies have for the three years past prevented any combined operations. As the Seminoles reside in the Southern part of the Peninsula, away from the settlements, the depredations upon them have of late been probably committed by the other tribes.

THE OREGON MISSION

THE OREGON MISSION.

Letters have been received in this city, from some of the missionaries who sailed in the ship Gloucester for the Oregon Territory in November last. The ship arrived at Rio de Janeiro in fifty-one days from Boston, and with the exception of sea-sickness and debility attending it, the missionaries were in comfortable health. At Rio some of them were kindly and hospitably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Spalding, of the Methodist Mission, from this country, who is represented as a faithful laborer in a great field, where an assistant is much needed. Capt. Long, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Boston, and Lieut Moore, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Boston, having heard of the arrival of missionaries, immediately called on them, and invited them to preach on board of their respective sloops, to their men; and while they remained in port treated them with marked attention. Such conduct on the part of our naval officers is honorable to them as men, and an honor to our Navy.

cers is nonorable to them as men, and an honor to our Navy.

At Rio several gentlemen and ladies called to see them, among whom was Col. Gardner, with his wife and children. Col. Gardner was once a British officer, and on becoming pious he left the service, and devoted himself to the service of the Redeemer. He travels and labors at his own expense, taking his family with him wherever he goes. He is now on his way to Valparaiso, and is expecting to spend some time among the South American Indians.

The latest date from the missionaries is the 18th January, and on that day they expected to sail for the Sandwich Islands, touching at Valparaiso.—N. Y. Observer.

Nature of War.—In Wilkinson's Memoirs we find the following passage, in which a striking and impres-sive parallel is drawn between the companions of mili-tary glory, and the attendants on pacific policy:

The companions of mili- | The attendants on pacific

Security;
Agriculture,
Religion,
Virtue,
Economy Economy, Ease and contemp Domestic Commerce, Riches, Abandance, Health.

"This contrast is strained nor affected; it is trawn from nature, and does not exhibit an hundredth part of the heart-rending horrors of war, nor the Divine blessings and tranquil enjoyments of peace, Of these truths we have abundent proofs in our own times, and in our country. With the good and the ill before them, I im: lore Heaven so to direct the councils of the country, as long, very long, to save it from the scourge of nations."

TOASTS. Governor Cass, our Minister in France, has given, in the Knickerbocker, an account of a dinner with the royal family, at St. Cloud, in which

he says:

"Thank Heaven, the days of 'healths' and 'toasts' have gone by! The fashion is dead, never to be resuscitated. Even in the palmy days of its existence, I had an intuitive horrow of these vinous -alutations, when a man could not touch his glass without popping his head in his neighbor's face, and often at the risk of having his ne broken by some attentive friend, whose thirsty propensities were manifested by the same striking ceremony. I have often thought that the excessive absurdity of this custom might be ludicrously exhibited, by converting tae salutation from the glass to the plate, and, instead of drinking a health or a 'sentiment,' as it is called, gravely eating our good

Duelling.-In the case of the State vs. Jo DUELLING.—In the case of the State vs. Josep's Norra et als, a strenuous effort was made
by the Attorney General to bring the offenders
to justice. Evidence, strong as proof of Holy
Writ, was adduced to prove the murder, and the
guilty participation of the parties accused. But,
notwithstanding, the Grand Jury rejused to find
an indictment. So long as individuals are found
among us, whom attachment to a barbarous and
bloody custom blinds to the duty of crizens, it
cannot be expected that our public officers, howcannot be expected that our public officers, how ever zealous and efficient, will be able to execute the laws - N O Bulletin of the 18th

At a meeting of the Physicians of the city of Washington, held at the Medical College, on the Tth inst., Dr. Mc WILLIAM was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Borrows, Secretary. Dr. Parker, from China, being called on, presented a very interesting statement of the condition of Medical Science among the Chinese, and of the successful establishment by European and American Surgeons of Hospitals at Canton and Macao, and of the extensive benefits which had thus been conferred on that populous empire. Whereupon on motion of Dr. Miller, seconded by Dr. Sewall, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting is highly gratified at the very successful efforts which have been made by the Medical Missionary Society in China, to diffuse the light of correct medical science through that immense empire—thus opening a way, more effectually than in any other mode tor the diffusion of the blessings of civilization and Christianity among that interesting people.

ings of civilization and Christianity among that interesting people.

Resolved, That in view of the good already accomplished, and the still greater prospective benefits, which may reasonably be anticipated from the vigorous prosecution of this benevolent enterprize, we cordially recommend it as in our opinion deserving the liberal support of all Christian communities.

Resolved, That we take much pleasure in bespeaking for the Rev. Dr. Parket, who has labored so faithfully and successfully in the cause, the kind offices and hearty co-operations of the benevolent and Christian public, and of the Medical Profession both in this country and in Europe.

ountry and in Europe.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be ublished in the papers of the District.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MeWILLIAMS, JOSEPH BORROWS, Secretary. Washington, March 27, 1841.

To NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES—A special meeting of the Association will be held This Evening, the 30th inst. at the Perseverance Engine House, at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President.

JOS. ETTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS POR PUBLISHING THE MADISONIAN DAILY.

Encouraged by the administration, by the extensive measure of favor with which this journal was receiv-ed during the late Presidential contest by the People, by the gradually increasing support which has since acceded to it, and which has given to it a circulation as large as that of any political journal in the Union, it is now proposed to enlarge its sphere of action, and thereby it is hoped its field of usefulness, by publishing it DAILY, on or before the opening of the Extra Session of Congress on the first day of June

The design is to give to the administration of President Harrison (whose confidence it will have) vigorous support, so far as it is worthy of it, a vigorous support, so far as it is worthy of it, and to maintain its cause with efficiency against the common enemy—Loco-focoism. To explain and diffuse the principles by which the administration will be directed—to disseminate truth—to defend the rights of the States—the liberties of the people—the interests and institutions, the honor and the faith of the country—and to spread before its readers the earliest local news, and political and general intelligence.

One great revolution, viz: a change of men, to some extent, has been accomplished. Another, and more important one, remains to be consummated, viz: the restoration of the government and the country to a sound and healthful condition. To execute successfully the

and healthful condition. To execute successfully the great and patriotic trusts which the people have assigned to Gen. Harrison, it is essential that every de-partment of the government be invigorated, and that those whose votes decide all questions -hould systain him justly, if not generously. Remembering the patriotic zeal which distinguished the great mass of the peootic zeal which distinguished the great mass of the peo-ple during the memorable campaign of 1840, we look to the same quarter with confidence for a firm and stead-fast support of the administration they have chosen, so long as it adheres to the principles which called it into

The Extra session of Congress to convene on the 31st of May, will doubtless be one of great interest and importance. A corps of stenographers will be engaged to report literally, as far as practicable, the public debates, and to spread before the country the results of the daily deliberations of Congress.

The editorial columns will be strenghtened by some of the best talent in the country. As, however, the publication will be attended with

less the accession of subscribers to the daily edition, and the disposition of the citizens of Washington shall be such as to give an earnest of permanent supnly be published, as heretofore, every other day.

Daily paper, per annum,

Tri-weekly, do.

Weekly, do.

Weekly, do. 2 00

The cash system will be adopted, and payment expected semi-annually in advance. Those who are at present tri-weekly subscribers, desiring to receive the daily paper, will oblige us by sending in their names at an early period. Subscribers at a distance are authorized to transmit under the frank of a postmast r, if the order be written by the latter. New subscribers in the cities where our several agents reside may send in their names to the agents, who will wait upon them at some future period for the amount of their subscriptions.

THOMAS ALLEN.

THOMAS ALLEN.
WASHINGTON, MARCH 19, 1841.

We trust we shall be pardoned if, at this particular juncture, we avail ourself of some of the voluntary expressions of the press of the country, to show in what estimation the Madisonian was held during the late struggle.

The Madisonian.—There is not in the South, a more able, manly and independent press than the Madisonian. It is conducted with signal ability and unwarried industry. Is tact, talent and laborious investigation of all topics affecting the interests of the country render it one of the most valuable journals in the United States. The Madisonian is edited by Thos. ALLEN, Eaq., an original supporter of Gen. Jackson, and a thorough-going and genuine democrat from principle; not an advocate of the democracy of Jefferson and Madison.

When the earliest indications of Mr. Van Buren's policy proved that he contemplated an overshadowing scheme of consolidation, and that he but assumed the title of democrat, the better to conceal his ultra-federal designs, the Madisonian was established in Washington, for the purpose of counteracting and combatting the permicious doctrines of Loco-focism. It has ever since been the fearless champion of the people. It has watched the progress of power and exposed its evit tendencies and interested views, with unshrinking boldness and consummate sagacity. No journal has been more devoted in the detence of sound principles, and none has toiled with more untiring zeal in their dissemination. It has been the special object of the party's detestation, and the retainers of the Executive have labored unceasingly to injure its character and destroy its prosperity. Thus far their efforts have proved unavailing.

During the present contest between the people and the throug, the Madisonian has been a most powerful auxiliary. It supports in good faith and with conspicuous zeal the cause of Harrison and Reform. Its services are well appreciated by the opposition, who have warmly recommended it to the patronage of the South. If the people wish a political paper that adds to the claims of eminent talent, and unflaggin

nited States, they would do well to en the United States, they would do well to encourage the Madisonian. It is a most interpid adv. cate of popular rights, and a rankling thorn in the side of the bloated parasite of the Giote. Its columns are constantly enriched with important information, and no paper is more assaduous in repelling the theories and calumnies by which a hireling press seeks to blight the reputation of the whig candidate for the presidency.

From the Boston (Mass.) Whig Republican. From the Boston (Mass.) While Republican.
One of the best political papers in the country is the
Madisonian, published in Washington. The way it
shows up the political sins of the present administration is a caution to evil-doers.

Fr. m the A'bany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.

The Madisonian.—This abie, fearless advocate of the principles of the illustrious statesman, whose name it bears, is rendering good service to the People, in opposing the corruption and resisting the misrule of Van Buren, Benton and Kendall. Is circulation should by all means be extended. The friends of Harrison and Tyler cannot find a more firm and effective cham-

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle.
The attempt of the minions of power at Washing ton to break down the Madisonian will not succeed The people will uphoid and protect it, and the more is persecuted the more efficient will be their support

From the New York Times d. Evening Star. The Mannonian is conducted with distinguished talent, and maintains the principles of unchanged democracy, in the South, with great force and success. It may justly be considered one of the most prominent Harrison journals in the country, indeed we do not know of one to which it should be held second.

From the Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times.
THE MADISONIAN IS one of the most vigorous Harison papers in the Union. It has battled in the late
conflict with the power of a giant. Let it be liberally
ustained as the champion of Harrison's administra-

From the Evansville (Indiana) Journal.

The Madisonian has "fought the good fight" with a zeal and energy which left it no superior. It should, and we have no doubt will, therefore, receive an abundant support from the Whig party. Every good and true Whig who is desirous of receiving the latest and most correct information of what is transpiring at head quarters, and at the same time willing to reward a faithful champion of the good cause, will effect both objects by substribing for the Madisonian.

From the Madison (Wiskonsan) Express.

From the Madison (Wiskonson) Express. The Manison (Wiskonsan) Express.

The Manisonan,—We cannot too strongly recommend to the friends of government reform and better times, this valuable publication. Those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during
the session of Congress, cannot possibly spend their
money to better advantage than by subscribing to the
Madisonian.

more real pleasure.

From the Indiana (Pa.) Register.

We know of no other journal in the United States, that has done more in bringing about the glorious policial revolution that has just taken place in this republic, than the one conducted by Mr. Thomas Allen, and it should be well supported.

From the Knoxtitle (Tenn.) Times.

The Madisonsian—We greet with pleasure the return of this valuable journal to our table. It comes to us in a new and improved dress, and gives good assurance that it will do battle as manfully as ever in the cause of a suffering and oppressed country. The enterprising proprietor, Thomas Allen, Esq., suffered very considerably by the burning of his printing materials, and well deserves renewed and increased patronage from the public.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade.

We cannot too strongly recommend to the friend (Government reform and better times, this valuable

Prom the Elyria (O.) Atlas.

THE MADISONIAN.—We congratulate the Whigh and the country on the re-appearance of the Madisonian. It has risen from its ashes with renewed vigor

From the Western (N. Y.) State Journal. From the Western (N. Y.) State Journal.

The Madisonian is one of the most spirited, able and efficient papers opposed to the Federal Administration, in the Union. The editor holds a vigorous and manly pen. Situated at the capitol, where the numberless corrupt acts of the government pass under his constant review, he is enabled to render good service to the great cause of the People, and he discharges the duty thus devolved upon him with a zeal, fidelity and effect worthy of the highest passe.

We understand that the circulation of the Madisonian has been greatly augmented. It certainly deserves a liberal support.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

The Madisonian.—The publication of this spirited

THE MADISONIAN.—The publication of this spirited and valuable paper has been resumed.

From the New Orleans True American. THE MADISONIAN comes to us once more full of good ammunition for demolishing the forts of the people's enemy.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser.

Madisonian.—There is no form in which correct political information can be so cheaply disseminated, as by a free circulation of this excellent journal, and it should be the duty of every Whig in the State to aid in his own person in this work.

From the Seneca (N. Y.) County Courier, of March 17, 1841.

First in hand, if not first in point of merit, of all our exchange papers is the Madisonian, Thomas Allen, editor, published in the city of Washington. This we consider one of the ablest papers in the Union. It has been an eloquent and efficient advocate of Democratic Whig principles, and receives an extended patronage from all parts of the Union. All its editorial articles are written with ability, and throughout the late canvass have been freely copied into the Whig papers. Having long served the people in adversity, it will lose none of its efficiency in the times of prosperity.

W ASHINGTON HOUSE, No. 223 Chesnut street, next door to the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. H. T. HARTWELL, Proprietor. This new and splendid house is now open, and fitted up in the most fashionable style for the accommodation of gentlemen and families.

The location for health and convenience, to places of fashionable resort or business, has no superior; while the parlors, dining-rooms, and chambers, will bear comparison with any similar establishment in the Union.

Union.

The ladies will find in it all the quiet and elegance of a stately private mansion, and the gentlemen every luxury that may be expected from a hotel of the first class in the city of Philadelphia.

The proprietor hopes, by his exertions, to merit a liberal patronage for the Wash ngton House, and to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor it with their company.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers

CAPITAL 30,000 Dollars! AND 25 Prizes of \$2,000.

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY, Class D, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 3d
April, 1841.

CRAND CAPITALS.

\$30,000 \$10,000

6,000 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | 2,195 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | 5.500 Fires of 2000 Dollars | 50 of \$200-50 of \$150-88 of \$100, &c. &c. 75 Number Lettery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 00 De. do 25 Half do 65 00 Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

35,295 Dollars!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class D, for 1841.

To be Drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 10th April, 1841.

35,285 Dollars. 10,000 Dollars. 35,285 Dollars. 10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars | 1 of 3,000 Dollars
4,000 Dollars | 5 of 2,000 Dollars
3,233 1-3 Do. | 5 of 1,500 Dollars
25 of 500 Dollars | 30 of 300 Dollars
30 of 250 Dollars | 36 of 200 Dollars
62 of 150 Dollars | 62 of 125 Dollars
62 of \$100, &c.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 00 Do. do 25 Half do 65 00 Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

\$25,000 \$15,000 MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 13 for 1841. To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, day, 21st of April, 1841.

day, 21st of April, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$25,000 \$15,000 \$10,000

5,00 Dollars | 2,528 3.4 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | 50 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

28 of \$250-200 of \$200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets, \$130 00
Do. do. 25 half do 65 00
Do. do. 25 quarter do 32 50

\$30,000 100 Prizes of \$1,000.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY. Class F for 1841.
drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 24th
Ap.il, 1841.
GRAND CAPITALS.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars 10,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars | 2,00 Dollars

3,000 Dollars | 1,017 1-2 Dollars.

100 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

10 of \$3000-20 of \$250-84 of \$200, &c.

75 Number Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130

Do. do 25 Half do 65

Do. do 25 Quarter do 32 50

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, Washington, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL, "Night and Morn Bug", this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR

where a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress, cannot possibly spend their noney to better advantage than by subscribing to the bladisonian.

From the Peru (Ind.) Gazette.

The Madisonian, at Washington, is the best or mong the best Harrison papers; a thorn in the side of the discount of the session of Congress, cannot possibly spend their noney to better advantage than by subscribing to the house of the house of a private family in a retired part of the city—with or without board and lodging. Application left at the cffice of the Madisonian, addressed to Z will be attended to.

The Madisonian and the seat of government during the session of Congress, cannot possibly spend their noney to better advantage than by subscribing to the house of a memoir of his Life and Writings, by Barry Complete Works, I vol. octavo, with an element of the city—with or wall.

The Complete Dramatic Works of Massingers and for the city—with or will be attended to.

The Complete Dramatic Works of Massingers and for the city—with or will be attended to.

Communications.

on rotation in office, are, in my opinion, peculiarly just and unobjectionable. The reform expected by Magistracy of the nation, can only be effected by purging the government of the corruption and profit-gacy which have polluted it for the last twelve years. and this cannot be done but by removing the agents employed by the two last administrations, in carrying out their destructive projects, and bringing the nation to bankruptcy. It is certainly not prescriptive to eject men from office who have devoted the time for which they were paid by the government to the success of party, rather than the discharge of official duty, and ing falsehoods and attempting to corrupt and poison the public mind. Among the numerous employees of the government there are but few who have not neg-lected their official duties to dabble in party politics, or who have not contributed a portion of their pay to propagate and sustain the pernicious doctrines of the party to which they were attached. Among these few there are some to whom another principle, equally just and indisputable would apply; I mean the one which it was understood, Gen. Harrison publicly avowed, during the Presidential cenvass—that of restoration, where the person removed desired it, and retained the same qualifications he possessed, when thrown out of office. This principle is as self evdent as it is just, and cannot be objected to: It is but an act of retributive justice to reinstate the office who has been displaced by another in the office from which he has been removed, without cause. It is always presumed that the man who fills an office Las an equitable right to retain it, while he faithfully and effe-ciently discharges his duties—the person, therefore chently discharges his duties—the person, therefore who takes his place, on mere party grounds, has done him a wrong which can only be redressed by restoring him to the office from which he has been wrongfully ejected. This, so far from being proscription, is a conlemnation of it, and a rebuke to him who originally committed the act. In 1829, when this system was first introduced by President Jackson, the poor officeholder, who had perhaps prided himself on the purity of his moral character and the fidelity and efficiency with which he had performed his official duties, was not only rudely and cruelly thrown out to starve, but to justify this act of atrocity, his character was assailed and attempted to be blasted by the official organ of the government, and he was remorselessly told to "root hog ordie." Can it be, for a moment pretended that to restore the man thus wronged and injured, by removing his successor would be an act of proscrip tion, and not an act of absolute justice? In all such cases the President and his cabinet should act without a moment's hesitation, and this promptitude in doing justice to the injured, would meet with the approba tion of the whole community. To retain the original wrong-doer, when the man he has displaced is as com-petent and well qualified as he ever was, would be to perpetuate the injustice, and to sanction a wrong that can, in no other manner, be redressed.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO AN OF-

Ma. ALLEN: Being a poor impatient office here at Washington, with bad prospects before me, having tried all other expedients to get noticed, and being in the state of a forlorn hope, I have thought I would try my last touch on "Old Tip" by sending you an extract from the letter of a friend, just received. who sympathises in the following way:

who sympathises in the following way:

"I suppose you are all standing about the fountains of office pretty much as the folk stood and lay around Bethesda's pool, in old times. All I can say, is, when the angel moves the waters, jump in.

"Tell Tip and suite not to delay too long in making appointments, for at the end of four years there is to be another general sweep, and you have no time to lose. Not to be misunderstood, if the doctrine of Daniel, (Mr. Webster, that incumbents must not be politicians, is carried out, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that, at the end of every four years, there must be a general change of officers. The politicians, who are active in elections have hardly patriotism enough to carry on the war for the good of the country, and the office-holders, they doing and contributing nothing. In short, a general sweep at the end of four years, is perhaps right in itself, and a stroke of policy, which, (and which alone) can sustain the Whigs in power, &c. I say again, tell Tip to put your name down, and be done with it. Don't think that my doctrine is a symptom of the office fever in me. No such thing. For between what I would take and what I could get, there is a greater distance than from here to Washington.

"Dan and myself tho', stand on grounds perfectly

could get, there is a greater distance than from here to Washington.

"Dan and myself tho', stand on grounds perfectly honorable to each other; I sent him my last speech better the Congress of the people, and he sent me his last speech (of any note.)"

I only wish this, Jack Downing were here to make things go right, and I am sure I should have justice done me. Es promises to come "after Court," if his presence should a necessary.

A LEPER AT THE POOL.

FOR THE MADISONIAN REV. R. R. GeRLEY.

To Rev. Wm. Hawley, Rev. Jas. Equire, D. D., Phineas Bradley, Eq., P. R. Fendali Eq., Thomas Sewall, Esq., and Gen. Walter Jons. Gentlemen: I read, with no little intrest, in the

Madisonian of the 19th inst., a note address-I by you to the Executive Committee of the American oloni zation Society, in relation to Rev. R. R. Gurley. Passing over the former portion of your note, which you give a just tribute to his worth, as the friend of Colonization, I would respectfully call your attention to its latter portion, which relates more particular-

ly to his labours, during the past year, in England His friends in America are anxious to have some definite information respecting them; and this anxiety is much enhanced by the repeated favorable notices of them in the English papers. What regard has the Committee had to your re quest, in his behalf, conveyed to them in the following

words? "We would respectfully ask you to publish or to permit us to publish to the American people, all the letters or reports that he has transmitted from En-gland to the Colonization Society, or to any of its friends or members, which have reference to his Mission to England, or such parts thereof as may be proper, in your opinion, to communicate to the public Gentlemen: If you can give me any light on this subject, you will great y oblige your humble servant.

March 29th 1841. ACHATES.

STATE ARMORY & TOWN HALL LOT-TERY-Class 3, for 1841.

Draws at Baltimore on Thursday, April 1st, at 3 1-2

Capital prize \$15,000. 50 prizes of \$1,000 are \$50,000—1 prize of \$1924.
70 prizes of \$500, &c. &c.
Whole tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

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